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28 August 1989
OCA 89-3033



MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: E. Norbert Garrett
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Invitation to Senator Inouye

Per your request, alternative dates and times for the
Agency's observance of National Disability Employment Awareness
Month are:

11 October from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM
12 October from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM
19 October from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM
~~24 October from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM~~
~~25 October from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM~~



E. Norbert Garrett

STAT

17 August 1989
OCA 89-2914

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: E. Norbert Garrett
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Invitation to Senator Inouye

1. As we discussed, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity proposes that Senator Daniel K. Inouye be the guest speaker for the Agency's observance of National Disability Employment Awareness Month in October. We believe Senator Inouye would appreciate a personal invitation from you and we suggest that you telephone him. His visit would present an excellent opportunity for us to talk to him about and we suggest that you also invite him to include time for a discussion of intelligence issues.

STAT

2. Senator Inouye is currently out of town, and he will not return to Washington until 6 September, when the Senate reconvenes. The preferred time for the Disability Month ceremony is the morning of Thursday, 5 October, although other dates are available during the month. Should he accept your invitation, we will work out the details with his office.

STAT

E. Norbert Garrett

 ✓ Agree with this approach

 Prefer that OCA extend this invitation

*I should be here, & will be out of
country until 10/6 or 7. Please
select another date or give me a
range of dates,*

[I should be here for this; will be out of country until 10/6 or 10/7. Please select another date or give me a range of dates.]

*Hawaii - Senior Senator***Daniel K. Inouye (D)****Of Honolulu — Elected 1962****Born:** Sept. 7, 1924, Honolulu, Hawaii.**Education:** U. of Hawaii, A.B. 1950; George Washington U., J.D. 1952.**Military Career:** Army. 1943-47.**Occupation:** Lawyer.**Family:** Wife, Margaret Shinobu Awamura; one child.**Religion:** Methodist.**Political Career:** Hawaii Territorial House, majority leader, 1954-58; Hawaii Territorial Senate. 1958-59; U.S. House, 1959-63.**Capitol Office:** 722 Hart Bldg. 20510; 224-3934.

In Washington: Inouye has spent a quarter-century in the Senate and many years as a party leader without recording any unusual legislative achievements or attracting significant attention for his work. But he is a national figure because he has been called in twice to investigate executive malfeasance, and because of the competence and dignity he has brought to those inquiries.

As the 100th Congress began, Inouye was named chairman of the select Senate committee examining the Iran-contra affair. That appointment was a symbol of the personal respect Senate colleagues have for Inouye. Fourteen years earlier, he had won universal praise for his work during Senate hearings on the illegal activities that led to the downfall of the Nixon administration. During the 1973 Watergate hearings, Inouye earned a reputation as a tough but judicious interrogator of President Nixon's aides and associates.

Despite his low-key personality, Inouye became something of a hero during the Watergate probe. Polls showed him with the highest nationwide "favorable" ratings of any panel member. Millions chortled when Inouye, unaware that his microphone was still live, muttered, "What a liar!" after hearing the testimony of White House aide John D. Ehrlichman. And support poured in when Ehrlichman's lawyer publicly called him "that little Jap."

Still, even when he finds himself in such highly public circumstances, Inouye shies from the limelight. "This is a new experience for me," Inouye said after his appointment as the Iran committee chairman. "You don't see me at press conferences. And I don't intend to be appearing before the mike ... this often."

Inouye provided a contrast to the Iran committee's vice chairman, Republican Warren

B. Rudman of New Hampshire, who enjoyed sharing his sharply worded opinions with the media. "We're different people," said Rudman. "I will never be as calm as Danny Inouye until I am in my grave."

Now in his fifth term, Inouye has not lacked for important duties outside of these select committees. In 1976-77, he was the first chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee. As the current secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference, Inouye holds the third ranking position in the party's Senate hierarchy. He has been mentioned as a possible successor to Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

But a leadership role would require an abrupt change in the limited career Inouye has chosen for himself as a senior senator. His role in developing legislation has not matched either his seniority or his popularity.

A protégé of such legendary Democratic figures as Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert H. Humphrey and Mike Mansfield, Inouye was ideally suited for the Senate of the past, when legislative issues usually were worked out privately between senators who were friends as well as colleagues. He is less well adapted to the intensely political, impersonal Senate of today.

Most of Inouye's recent legislative activity has focused on funding for foreign aid programs. With the Democrats' return to a Senate majority in the 1986 elections, he regained the chairmanship of the Appropriations subcommittee dealing with foreign aid that he held before the party lost the Senate in 1980. In the intervening years, he worked closely with the subcommittee's Republican chairman, Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, to produce most of the Senate's foreign aid legislation.

Inouye has generally won good marks for his role on the subcommittee. He conducts a

Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii

thorough line-by-line review of foreign aid programs before funding them. He has consistently argued against efforts to restrict U.S. aid to the multilateral development banks and in favor of increases in aid to Israel.

During subcommittee hearings on the 1985 foreign aid appropriations bill, Inouye and Kasten added \$500 million in special military benefits to Israel which the Reagan administration had not requested. But when the administration expressed its strong disapproval of the added money, it was deleted by the full committee.

Unlike some advocates of Israel in Congress, Inouye also works on behalf of foreign aid for Arab countries. In 1985, after the Reagan administration promised to consult with Congress on any arms sales to Jordan, Inouye lobbied colleagues to support an economic aid plan for that nation. But when the administration later decided unilaterally to sell arms to Jordan, Inouye wrote a disapproving letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz. "I regret having relied on [administration promises of consultation] in my discussions with fellow senators" on the economic aid package, Inouye said.

A "Cold War" liberal who shares the strongly anti-communist views of his Senate mentors, Inouye originally backed the administration's policy of aiding the government of El Salvador against leftist rebels. But in a dramatic 1983 floor speech, he warned, "America is stumbling blindly toward the abyss" of another conflict like the Vietnam War.

With the fading of the El Salvador issue in 1984 following the election of moderate President José Napoleón Duarte, Inouye turned his attention to the CIA's support for contra guerrillas fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua. Arguing as a member of the Intelligence Committee that the agency's involvement was "slowly but surely eroding whatever credibility is left" in the CIA, he helped persuade other Democrats to oppose further assistance to the contras.

On one foreign affairs issue, though, Inouye was well outside the Democratic mainstream. He spoke out in defense of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, even on the verge of his downfall and exile from the Philippines.

Declaring an affinity for the Philippines, which like Hawaii had long been a territory of the United States, Inouye said that congressional efforts to punish Marcos economically for corruption were hurting the Filipino people. He also said that the hostility directed toward the Marcos regime was excessive. "If you check

the decibel level of criticism, you find that we have never been this critical of any other of our friends and allies," he said.

Earlier in his career, in a very different format, Inouye came to the defense of another beleaguered figure. When Democratic Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. was facing Senate expulsion for his role in the Abscam bribery scandal, Inouye came forward to act as his lawyer. Describing the tactics of Abscam investigators as entrapment of a senator by the executive branch, Inouye said, "The integrity of the Senate is challenged by this investigation and the Constitution compels us to reject its advance." But Williams eventually resigned before completion of the expulsion debate.

Along with his return in 1987 to the foreign aid subcommittee chairmanship, Inouye also took over the helm of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. This position gives him an opportunity to further his advocacy of a group with few other congressional sponsors: American Samoans. Early in the 100th Congress, he gained approval of an amendment adding a five-year, \$2.5 million aid program for American Samoans to a bill funding economic projects by Indian tribes, Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians.

Inouye also has a seat on the Commerce Committee, where he concentrates on helping his island home through shipping and tourism legislation. He has worked consistently to promote shipping interests and has been supported, in return, by both maritime unions and shippers. One of his legislative goals has been to retain shipping laws that bar foreign-flag vessels from plying the U.S. coastal trade. He has sought to expand protections for U.S. shippers by prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying the mail.

Inouye has taken his defense of Hawaii interests to the Senate floor. During 1986 debate on a highway bill, he convinced the Senate to exempt an Interstate road project in Hawaii from a 1984 court injunction issued on environmental grounds. But he failed in 1985 in an effort to have proposed import limits in a textile trade bill restricted to finished goods, thus exempting textiles such as the colorful printed cloth that is used to make Hawaii's tropical-style garments.

Also during the 99th Congress, Inouye reached into his personal experience in arguing against a \$250,000 limit on court awards for the pain and suffering of victims in product liability cases. "It is easy for those who have not been the victims to be setting caps," said Inouye, who was seriously injured while serving as a U.S. soldier during World War II.

Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii

At Home: World War II cost Inouye his right arm, but it made him a hero and built the foundation for a political career of uninterrupted success. Before the war, Inouye had wanted to become a surgeon. After he was wounded, while fighting in Europe with the all Japanese-American 442nd Regiment, he went into law and eventually into politics. He held several party posts, was majority leader in the territorial House of Representatives and then moved to the territorial Senate.

Inouye originally planned to run for the U.S. Senate when Hawaii was granted statehood in 1959. But he withdrew from that race

and ran for the House instead, winning with the largest number of votes ever cast in Hawaii up to that time. He explained that he wanted to "give some elder statesman in our party a clear field" for the Senate.

This patience was rewarded. When Democratic Sen. Oren E. Long announced his decision in 1962 not to seek re-election, he endorsed Inouye to succeed him and promised his support. Inouye went on to defeat Republican Benjamin F. Dillingham, a member of one of Hawaii's pioneer families, by a landslide. Since then, he has never fallen below 74 percent of the vote.

Committees

Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition (Chairman)

Select Indian Affairs (Chairman)

Appropriations (4th of 16 Democrats)

Foreign Operations (chairman); Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies; Defense; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies; Military Construction.

Commerce, Science and Transportation (2nd of 11 Democrats)
Communications (chairman); Aviation; Merchant Marine; National Ocean Policy Study.

Rules and Administration (4th of 9 Democrats)

Elections**1986 General**

Daniel K. Inouye (D) 241,887 (74%)
Frank Hutchinson (R) 86,910 (26%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1980 (78%) 1974 (83%)
1968 (83%) 1962 (69%) 1960* (74%) 1959† (68%)

* House election.

† Special House election.

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Inouye (D)	\$1,173,721	\$540,455 (46%)	\$1,039,418
Hutchinson (R)	\$31,845	\$3,450 (11%)	\$31,843

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	17	70	72	16	18	66
1985	20	72	80	7	20	58
1984	39	52	78	14	30	62
1983	33	42	70	9	9	66
1982	28	66	74	14	17	65
1981	47	44	74	13	20	69

S = Support

O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Weaken gun control laws (1985)	N
Reject school prayer (1985)	Y
Limit textile imports (1985)	N
Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1986)	N
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	N
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	Y
Impose sanctions on South Africa (1986)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	90	5	100	38
1985	95	5	95	24
1984	85	19	100	29
1983	75	9	93	27
1982	70	24	88	22
1981	70	0	89	44